

We can take no notice of anonymous commu We do not return rejected manuscripts. nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Ass. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different ary and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

Telegraph Lines. The war, or rather the impulse which war has given to business, is giving us many enterprises of magnitude and usefulness We are binding the country together by steam and lightning, by bridges, railways, canals, wires. For some reason or other, our capitalists are particularly busy in establishing telegraphs, and before long we may hope to see telegraphic communication between every city and town in the Union. One line is already in operation between Philadelphia and Boston, called the Independent Line. Another, known as the Union Telegraph Company, is now applying for a charter to this State to extend lines from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by way of Reading and Harrisburg. Other companies are being organized, but the most important of all is one started in New York with three millions of capital, formed under the annual law of the State of New York in regard to such corporations. This company, we understand, proposes to extend wires from Halifax, by way of Boston and New York, to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, with a branch from New York, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, to Milwaukee, and another branch to extend from Philadelphia to Harrisburg. thence to Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, with lateral branches to all the chief towns in the Western States. Heretofore lines have been erected by contractors and speculators, the stockholders suffering and being compelled to pay exorbitant sums. The last-mentioned company proposes to use nothing but the very best material, having the work done for cash, and in the most substantial manner. Upwards of a million of dollars have been subscribed in New York city within the past ten days, and we are informed that books will soon be opened and subscriptions solicited in this city.

The Respect of Enemies.

It is evident that the English blockaderunners have a great deal more confidence in the word of Admiral DUPONT than in that of General BEAUREGARD. BEAURE-GARD sent a vessel to Nassau, giving the merchants of that place the information that the blockade had been raised, and inviting them to bring their cargoes and open commerce. Many vessels were loaded in the port and ready to go, but at last accounts not one had started. They knew that DUPONT was still in command, and they felt very certain that the asseveration of the rebel general would not secure them from his guns. This practical fact affords a high tribute to the respect entertained for the Republic by those who are its malignant and uncompromising foes.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, March 1, 1863. A period so novel and exciting as the present is in nothing more novel than in the inconsistencies of certain public characters. We are so familiar with incessant changes of the scene, that the hour which passes without some new personage or some start- by attributing the discrepancy to the clerks who ling event, is voted dull and spiritless. We long ago ceased to be surprised at the spectacle of a clergyman advocating slavery and the rebellion, of Northern men sympathizing with Treason, and of radical Democrats becoming puling Conservatives. But strangest among all the strange developments of the times, is the sight of an Irishman as the champion of the Southern conspirators. John Mitchell was exiled from his native land because of his hostility to that which he denounced as tyranny in Great Britain, and he came to New York the idolized propagandist of ultra liberalism. But when he emigrated to the reduced salaries. South and turned himself into the apologist, defender and sanctifier of slavery, not all his great talents rescued him from the scorn and contempt of his own countrymen, and of the respectable men of all other classes. Even the slaveholders contemplated him as broke out, is now, however, rather a familiar object, and, like other odd anpearances, has come to be classed in that large cabinet of curiosities reserved for the historian of these days. It was of the Emerald Isle would sufficiently recollect English injustice and tyranny to was a reasonable calculation at the same time, that when they saw that the Southern aristocracy held adopted citizens in ab- bold and defiant, evidently in anticipation purpose of founding a monarchy after the English school, they would turn from it with instinctive hatred, and oppose it with all their impetuosity and power. Let us, however, be thankful that if there are Irishmen who choose to disregard these teachings of the past and the from \$50 to \$150 per day for each man. Grasshop-present, and who unhesitatingly place per river is a tributary of the Jefferson fork of the themselves by the side of their hereditary foe in the Old World and their avowed enemy in the new, there are other Irishmen, and a large majority, too, who have not delayed in choosing the right ground, and in holding it steadily from the first. There are Irishmen who remember that the great Abo litionist of the generation which closed with his life was Daniel O'Connell, and who glory in the never-to-be-forgotten utterances of Tom Moore, Curran, Grattan, and of Burke, against all oppression-whether of the body or the mind-and in favor of universal freedom, of whatever clime or color. An Irishman of this school is the true type of his race. Although not now sufficiently honored by his countrymen, he is certain to be remembered with gratitude in the momentous years that lie beyond us. Such a man Ireland has just given to America, in the per-

son of Mason Jones. On Friday evening, this fearless orator, after having spoken to large audiences or general questions, devoted himself to the discussion of the American war, with its incidents, responsibilities, and probable results. It was undoubtedly among the most comprehensive, courageous, and exhaustive arguments on the side of the Union. Mr. Jones is a thinker who contemplates our national strife without prejudice or passion. He says many things that official persons might not approve, but his heart and his judgment are with the Government and against the rebellion. I wish the Irish voters of the United States could have an opportunity of hearing their young countryman, and I am gratified to learn that he intends speaking to them whenever a fitting occasion arises. You had him at Philadelphia last evening, and we are to hear him to-night in the hall of the Senate. How much better the generous and proble words of an invested in the service:

First Lieut. Thos. H. Traynor, 99th Penna's Vol. First Lieut. Chas. M. Hamilton, 22d Mass. Vol. Second Lieut. Warren Taylor, 12th New York. Lieut. Col. A. E. Griffith, 5th Penna. Vols. Capt. Geo. Dient John McGrath, 26th Penna. Vols. Capt. Geo. I. Rilman, 71st Penna. Vols. Capt. Geo. Pierce, 10th Massachusetts Vols. Lieut. Col. A. Adjutant D. B. Murkley, 25th New Jersey Vols. First Lieut. John Mickline, 45th Penna. Vols. First Lieut. Gibert S. Lawrence, 7th N. Y. Vols. noble words of an impartial witness like this than the scurrilous and empty appeals of the Democratic politicians who are incessantly striving to fill the minds of the Irish voters with prejudice against the negroes, voters with prejudice against the negroes, against the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and against the war! As I heard him on Friday evening denouncing slavery, and saw how the hearts of his immense auditory were warmed by his fervent invocation to the American flag, and his thrilling triple.

In the cases of Lieut. Col. Fred'k Gast, 123d Pennsylvania Vols., Surgeon J. P. Safford, 33d Ohio Volunteers, Asst. Surgeon John S. Augle, 123d Penna, Vols., First Lieut. Saml. Horintaker, 125th Penna. Vols., First Lieut. Thos. Goodwin, 6th New Jersey Vols., — R. E. Jones, 3d Excelsior Brigade, Second Lieut. Winners Safford, 3d Ohio Volunteers, Asst. Surgeon John S. Augle, 123d Pennas, Vols., Surgeon J. P. Safford, 3d Ohio Volunteers, Asst. Surgeon John S. Augle, 123d Pennas, Vols., Surgeon John S. Augle, 123d Pennas, and statesmen, have sung, spoken, or writ- this date. ten, in favor of Human Freedom, lend themthe chiefs of the slave rebellion in the finding and confirms the sentence, except so muci history, he must fight slavery at the ballothor as well as on the bettle field. It may General Orders No. 13, dated Feb. 18, 1863. box as well as on the battle-field. It may the weather for the past two days has been mild require many years to bring all that portion and spring-like, with a drying wind.

of the American people who emigrated from the Emerald Isle, and their descendants, to the acceptance of these truths, but that the hour will come is as sure as that there will be other springs and summers and autumns; as sure as that there will be a time to sow, a time to grow, and a time to reap; as sure as that God liveth and that man must die.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1863. Proclamation from the President. WHEREAS objects of interest to the United States equire that the Senate should be convened at 12 Pelock on the fourth of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it n the part of the Executive : therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, have considered it to be my luty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on

the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are ereby required to take notice. y required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the
United States, at Washington, the twentyeighth day of Fobruary, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and
sixty-three, and of the independence of
the United States of America the eightyseventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. The New Revenue Bill. The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed to-night without debate, provides that all goods, wares, and merchan-dise now in the public stores or bonded warehouses, on which duties are unpaid, having been in bond more than one year, and less than three years, when the act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 14th last, went into effect, may be entered for consumi tion, and the bonds cancelled at any time before the 1st of June next, on the payment of the duties at the rates prescribed by the act aforesaid; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed. The act above referred to is modified so as to allow

cotton and raw silk as reeled from the cocoon of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to be exempt from any additional duties when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, for two years from and after the passage of this act. So much of the act giving protection to the discoverers of guano deposits, a prohibits the export thereof, is suspended in relation to all persons who have complied with the provisions of section 2d of the said act, for two years from and after the 14th of July, 1863. The proviso in section 15 of the first recited act shall be construed to include any ship, vessel, or steamer to or from any port or place south of Mexico down to and including Aspinwall and Panama and in lieu of the present duties, there shall be collected upon printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, 20 per centum ad va-lorem. Upon sud-lac and stitch-lac the same duties as are now imposed upon gum-shellac. Upon polish ing powders of all descriptions, Frankfort black and Berlin, Chinese fig and wash blue, 25 per centum. From and after the passage of this act there shall be allowed a drawback on foreign saltpetre, manufactured into gunpowder in the United States and exported therefrom, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign saltpetre from which it shall b manufactured, to be ascertained under such regu-lations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no more, provided that 20 per centum on the amount of all drawbacks allowed shall be retained for the use of the United States by the collectors paying such drawback respectively.

The above bill is yet to be acted upon by the

Case of Mr. Holloway. The select committee, of which Representative SHEFFIELD is chairman, on the charges preferred in pamphlet form by R. Belts against Mr. Holloway, nts, say in their report that they were surprised to learn a practice has grown up in the bureau of reporting to Congress the receipt and disbursements only, leaving that body ignoran ment in the way of the committee was the falsity Mr. Holloway's response to the resolution of the House, passed January, 1862, in which the expenditures were stated at \$25,000, when, as added up, they amount to \$46.546. Mr. HOLLOWAY explains this furnished the data. The committee also find that while the Commissioner caused to be printed ten copies of specifications, drawings, &c., of inventions, according to law, at a cost of \$17,087, he proc twenty additional copies, at the cost of \$17,476, without authority of law. As to the expense of temporary clerks, the committee say they are about the average of the past five years, although the business has now fallen off nearly fifty per cent. The practice of the bureau of letting original papers on file go out into the hands of the temporary clerks meets with the committee's censure. They find sustained the charge that the Commissioner had recommended the payment of the claim of HENRY T. DAVIS to the am after it had twice or oftener been rejected by his predecessors in office. They are not satisfied with his explanation. They further say, he has unlawfully charges, which were of a minor character. The

relative importance of the Patent Office in connec tion with the industrial interests, and say its admin-istration requires the highest qualifications of intelligence, business habits, and industry. The committee find that the Commissioner employed as clerks an object to be despised. An Irishman on two ladies, whose husbands are in the South, and the side of slavery, since the rebellion that he is now paying half salary to one of them, though she has gone South, and is now there with her husband. The House has adopted the report, and passed a resolution that it be printed, and a copy thereof sent to the President of the United States New Overland Route to the Pacific. The report of Capt. JAMES L. FISKS, of the North first supposed that the leaders of the people | Overland Expedition, was submitted to the House to-day. The expedition was organized for the protection of emigrants over a new route from Fort Benton, in Dacotah Territory, in part the route surshun even the semblance of respect for a far veyed by the late lamented General Stevens. The worse tyranny in the United States; and it report is accompanied by a very interesting journal The expedition was unusually successful, and the route found to be exceedingly practicable. The In dians on the route, especially the Assinneboins, were horrence, and forced the rebellion for the the Sioux massacres. A severe chastisement of the latter tribe, Captain Fisks deems to be politic and necessary. He reports the wagon route of Captain MULLAN, from Fort Benton to Walla Walla, as passable, but sadly needing repairs. At Grasshoppe Diggings he left a party of emigrants, who gave him recent and reliable information of the great wealth of those gold mines, and statements that thousands of miners are at work there; many claims yielding

> Official notice has been given of the decree of the Peruvian Government that steamers under a fo eign flag may enjoy in Peru all the privileges of the the laws and regulations of the custom house. ended in the report of the recent debate on the application of JENNINGS PIGGOT for a seat in the House as member from North Carolina. What he said, or intended to say, was, that there was nothing personal against that gentleman.

The surgeon general has recommended Congress to pay Dr. W. T. G. Morron \$200,000 for the use of ancesthetics in the army and navy. Dr. Morron was personally before the Committee of Ways and ans this morning to urge its adoption. Naval Orders. Commander M. R. Woolson has been ordered t he command of the steamer Princess Royal. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. H. FAIRCON ha een ordered to the command of the steamer Mont

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Wholesale Dismissal of Incompetent Drunken, and Mischievous Officers General Court Martial Fairly and nestly at Work-Propitions Weather, &c HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 2.—The following officers having been found guilty of various charges and, specifications by the General Court-martial, and the sentence being approved by the commanding general, are dismissed from the service :

First Licut, Gilbert S. Lawrence, 7th N. V.

predictions that our cause must triumph, the action of the reviewing officer having been de-I unconsciously recalled certain Irishmen of cided to be irregular, the Major General Command-my acquaintance who, rejecting all that an approves the proceedings, findings, and sentences. These officers, accordingly, cease to belong Ireland's most eminent orators, and poets, to the military service of the United States from The action of the reviewing officer in the case of selves to the party demagogues in the free
States, who are, in turn, but the slaves of lar; the major general commanding approves the South. An Irishman, to be consist. as relates to confinement during the period of the ent, ought to be an Abolitonist. If Jacob Covington, 40th New York Volunteers, ache follows his impulses, and obeys the cordingly ceases to be an officer of the United States examples that are written all over Irish from this date.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The Indianola Captured by the Rebels. FIERCE ATTACK BY THE RAMS QUEEN OF THE WEST AND WEB ADMIRAL PORTER'S ORDERS DISREGARDED.

WHAT THE REBELS INTEND TO DO. OUR IRON-CLADS TO BE RETAKEN. WASHINGTON, March 2.-The following despat as been received by the Navy Department :

UNITED STATES SQUADRON, Feb. 27. via Memphis, March 1. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sin: I regret to inform you that the Indianols has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rams Webb and Queen of the West attacked her twenty-five miles from here, and rammed her until she surrendered : all of which can be traced to a non-compliance with my instructions. I do not know the particulars. Respectfully, DAVID D. PORTER.

Acting Rear Admiral.

CAIRO, March 2.—The report of the capture of the "Indianola" creates much disappointment and gloom here. She was one of the new iron-clads om which such good results were expected. We have no particulars of the affair, except ru-mors from Memphis, which state that the "Indianola" was attacked by the rams "Queen of the West," "Webb," and a number of other vessels, when the shore batteries opened on her. She was oarded finally, and taken to Port Hudson. It is said that the vessel will soon be put in serce against us. Rebel deserters, arriving at Memphis, insist that this new rebel fleet of iron-clads vill proceed down the river at once, and take part in an attack upon Baton Rouge and New Orleans The rebels had crews ready, and a demonstration may be looked for at any moment. Our loss is considered most humiliating, especially in view of the fact that the most explicit orders f Admiral Porter have been disobeyed. Porter is determined to recapture these iron-clads at effect from the Navy Department. We have nothing on the Mississippi to cope with the "Indianola," except the "Neosho," and she is not quite ready yet.

Ship Jacob Bell Destroyed by the Florida. LOSS \$1,500,000. HALIFAX, March 2 .- The steamer Delta, from St. Thomas, Bermuda, on the 25th, arrived at this por She reports that on the 12th of February, in lati

THE ANGLO-REBEL PRIVATEER.

tude 24, longitude 65, {the pirate Florida captured and burnt the ship Jacob Bell, which sailed from Foo-Chow on October 6th, for New York.

The Jacob Bell had 1,600 chests of tea on board. The passengers and crew were transferred to Danish vessel which arrived at St. Thomas on the The passengers are Mrs. Williams, Mr. Johnson, nd two Mr. Bells. They have arrived here in the The cargo of the Jacob Bell was chiefly for English

England and New York. The vessel and freight was valued at a million and half dollars. Our Government is a heavy loser, as the duties ould have amounted to \$175,000. The Search of the Rebel Pirates. NEW YORK. March 2.-The steamer Vanderbill was at St. Thomas on the 20th ult., to leave the next

account, and valued at \$600,000. She was insured

day on a cruise. The United States ship Sheppard Knapp left St. Thomas a week previous in search of the Alabama A number of American vessels were at St. Thomas, fearing to leave lest they fall a prey to the pirates. The British steamer Cadmus, with Mr. Bunch, the late British consul at Charleston, sailed for England on the 21st ult. The officers of the Florida say they spent a night The U.S. steamer Alabama left St. Thomas on the 2d of February, in search of the Florida.

The Steamer Kedar at New York, with Dates to the 16th ult.-The Great Polish Insurrection - A Battle Imminent - The Rebellion in China-The Czar to Visit NEW YORK, March 2.—The steamer Kedar, from Liverpool on the 16th ult., arrived at this port this On the 18th ult, she passed sixteen miles east of Fastned rock the steamer St. George, bound east, and on the 20th passed the mail steamer Australasian for Liverpool. and on the 20th passed the mail steamer Australasian, for Liverpool.

The Kedar brings Liverpool papers of the 16th, and London telegrams of that day.

The Liverpool Post announces the arrival of the pirate Sumpter in the Mersey. She is to be refitted and supplied with a new boiler.

EUROPE.

and supplied with a new boiler.

THE POLISH REBELLION.

A despatch dated Zanberg, on the 14th, reports that the pickets of the insurgent Poles and the Russian army were in close proximity near Michord, and a battle was expected hourly. A despatch of the next day reported that the Russians had withdrawn and a battle would not take place.

The insurgents had captured several places, in one of which thirty-nine Cosaacks were killed out of a garrison of 200.

The insurgents also captured a number of Russian despatches, one of which accuses Austria for having instigated the movement; and another, from the Grand Duke Constantine, stating his resolution not to abandon the course he has followed.

CHINA.

CHINA. The Russian fleet will remain at Manilla. It is expected that the French troops will be withdrawn. It is reported that the siege of Nankin has been abandoned. abandoned.

There are no further particulars of the rebellion THE LATEST.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Times argues that it is clearly established from the Union accounts that the blockade of Charleston was not raised. There was not even an intermission.

The Post takes the same view. It says the suspension of the blockade for a few hours did not terminate it, nor did it impose upon the blockading power the necessity of giving tresh notice to the neutral States of their intention to resume the blockade. blockade.

It is reported that the Emperor of Russia will visit Paris in the spring. His object is said to be to arrive at an understanding as to the common action to be taken by the great Powers in regard to the throne of Belgium after the demise of the present bing. king.
The Kedar brings no later commercial news. King.

The Kedar brings no later commercial news.

London, Feb. 16.—The Times remarks that when the objects of the war appeared to be the restoration of the Union, the North was unanimously for it. A feeling of desperation, arising from repeated failures, has since induced the Government to introduce an element which has tended to divide public opinion. President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation immediately converted the war into a party rather than a national struggle. It has proved a solvent which has loosened the Federal bond even in the North itself. Doubts as to the present object of the war are, among other things, causing the Army of the Potomac to melt away.

The Times notices that a Richmond paper is the only present authority for a statement that the different foreign consuls had unanimously declared the blockade as legally raised; but points out that merely such a document is not valid either way. A blockade must be raised as well as constituted de facto. In this case there was not even an intermission. It does not appear that any neutral ships could have got into Charleston at any hour of the day of the Sist January and on the 1st of February. There are no less than twenty Federal vessels off the port.

The Post takes the same view. It says: 'The

There are no less than twenty rederal vessels of the port.

The Post takes the same view. It says: "The suspending of the blockade for a few hours did not terminate it, nor did it impose upon the blockading power the necessity of giving fresh notice to neutral States of an intention to blockade. In this respect, therefore, our Confederate authorities at Charleston are in error. No such notice need be given by the Government of the United States, nor will the British Government require it."

The Duke of Rutland is progressing most favorably, and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. covery.

The New York correspondent of the Times, The New York correspondent of the Times, writing on January 27th says:

"The beginning of the end draws near. The patience of the people is well nigh exhausted. They have long been disgusted with the war and the Administration. The disgust has communicated itself to the army, confidence exists nowhere.

"Even the exterminaters and abolitionists have begun to despair of their cause, their President, and themselves, and see before them not only the dismemberment of the Union into the North and South, but into a third republic of the West, accompanied by the utter prostration of credit, if not by a crowning act of national bankruptcy."

Arrival of the Golden Age at San Francisco. San Francisco, March 2.—The steamship Golden Age arrived to day.

The Golden Age brought \$80,000 in treasure from the wrecked steamer Golden Gate. It is unofficially reported that the wrecking party have raised several hundred thousand dollars in broken packages, which they intend to retain on board their vessel until their blow is savied. il until their labor is ended. Arrived, ship Starlight, from Boston. A Harrible Crime Discovered at Ruffalo

BUFFALO, March 2.—A post-mortem examination on the bodie of Mrs. Frazier and her children, who on the body of Mrs. Frazier and her children, who were supposed to have perished in the flames by the late fire which destroyed the residence of Rev. Mr. Frazier, revealed the fact that all had been previously murdered. Mr. Frazier is missing, and it is feared that he has met a similar fate. A Ship on Fire. BOSTON, March 2 .- The bark W. Gifford, at New Bedford, from the Pacific, reports on the 19th of February, in lat 26, long. 67, saw a square-rigged vessel on fire. Did not go to her assistance for fear of the pirate Alabama.

Philadelphia Bark Ashore, NEW YORK, March 2.—The bark Frederick Lennig, from Port Spain, was ashore on the night of the lifth ult., off St. Croix, and it was supposed would be a total loss. Of her cargo, one hundred bags of ocoa would be saved. Patal Affray at South Hingham, Mass.

BOSTON, March 2.—Guy Richardson was shot dead, and a man named Clapp seriously wounded, on Saturday flight, in South Hingham, by Asa Souter. The latter gave himself up, stating that he was defending his hottle from the two men, who, at all at hour washing to the two men, who, at allate hour, persisted in attempting to enter it. Public Reception to Gen. Porter Vetoed. New York, March 2.—Mayor Opdyke to day vetoed the resolutions of the Common Council, ten-lering to the late General Fitz John Porter a pub-Running the Blockade.

HALIFAX, March 2.—The steamer Columbia ran the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., and arrived at St. George with a cargo of cotton and tobacco. The Columbia reported the arrival at Wilmington of the steamer Giraffe. Departure of the Steamer Bienville. NEW YORK, March 2.—The U. S. gunboat Blen-ville sailed on Saturday for Port Royal, Key West, The Monitor Catskill. New York, March 2.—The ship Alhambra, from Magao, reports having passed, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, off the Capes of Belaware, the Monitor Catskill, in tow of a side-wheel steamer, bound

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1863. SENATE.

Emancipation.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, concerning the rebellion, approving of the President's maneipation proclamation, &c. Prize Cases.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the bull to further regulate the proceedings in prize cases, and amending the act of Congress in relation thereto. He said there were already prizes in New York to the amount of eight millions sterling, half of which should go to the treasury; but under the present law only a small portion went to the Government. The bill was intended to remedy this, and to cause the more speedy adjudication and payment of sailors bills. The bill was passed.

Cotton. Rice, Sugar, and Tobacco. Cotton, Ricc, Sugar, and Tobacco.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill for the collection of abandoned property and prevention of fraud in the insurrectionary districts, the pending question being the motion to strike out the sections providing for the purchase of cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco. bacco.
Mr. CHANDLER hoped these sections would not be stricken out. He said that great quantities of cotion had been collected by the army at the Southwest, but it was mostly divided among certain officers, and the treasury had not received a dollar for the cotton collected by the army, except from that at Hilton Head. he cotton collected by the binny, and thilton Head.
Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, hope the Senator would investigate this matter before his Committee on the Conduct of the War.
The motion to omit these sections was lost—yeas 4, nays 21. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered an

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered an amendment providing that an officer or private coming into possession of any such abandoned property, shall turn the same over to the agent of the Treasury; and failing to do so, they shall be tried by a court martial. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, offered an amendment, that any officer found guilty of plundering or secreting any property; or bartering or selling cotton, rice, tohacco, or in any way adding any one else to do this, shall be dismissed from the service, and be forever incapable of holding any officer or visee in forever incapable of holding any office or place in Mr. POWELL moved to insert the word "taking" after the word "plundering," and the word "money" after "property." He said he knew, and had the evidence in his possession, that officers in the West had taken large sums of money from persons whom they had arrested, before they would release them. The motion was agreed to. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, said the laws and articles of war already provided for these cases. This amendment was offered simply for the purpose of making a charge against certain officers. He was not willing to make any such charge without any pridence. ont willing to make any such charge without any evidence.

Mr. DAVIS said that a shipload of stour was stopped at the Balize by the brother of a certain officer, and the captain made to sell his flour at \$10 per barrel, and then this brother sold it at \$50.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said he was astonished that the Senator from Kentucky persisted in making idle charges against General Butler. He read an extract from a letter from Centucky persisted in making idle charges against General Butler, thanking Mr. Wilson for defending him from the allusions made in the Senate that he had taken plate and furniture of Alexander Rothers for his own use. Rothers \$50 aproceed by a professed Union man, who turned out to be a secoundrel. Rothers was one of the rebel provost marshals who destroyed such an immense amount of property on the arrival of the Union troops. He (General Butler) had taken possession of Rothers' plate and furniture, and turned them over to Gen. Banks' quartermaster. He was especially thankful for the offer of a committee of investigation. He was ready at all times to account for his conduct, though he should not answer newspaper slanders. If Mr. Davis was an honest and just man, he could at any time be satisfied by the letter. Mr. Wilson said he believed all the other charges against Gen. Butler would turn out as groundless as this one.

After further discussion, the amendment was rejected—yeas 13, nays 22.

Mr. DOULITTLE (R.), renewed his amendment After further discussion, the amendment was rejected-yeas 13, nary 22.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (R.), renewed his amendment to strike out the section authorizing the treasury agent to purchase property in insurrectionary districts. He did not wish to have the Government become a great factor in these articles of property, and he did not wish especially to furnish means to the rebels to buy munitions of war to carry on the fight.

the rebels to buy munitions of war to carry on the fight.

Mr. HENDERSON (U.), of Missouri, hoped the sections would be stricken out. The Government might as well break up the blockade at once as thus become an immense trader and furnish supplies. His information was that the rebels had received great aid and comfort from this contraband trading of the Mississippi river. The money furnished would be used to help the rebels, and if this policy is adopted the war will be interminable.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, contended that this provision of the bill would practically defeat the confiscation act, by buying property which was already confiscated. He also referred to a former act of Congress, authorizing the President to grant lieenses to trade.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 15.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 15.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 16.

En CHANDLER (R.), said the bill was now worthless; the Senate had deliberately voted to continue the present state of things; that its generals should be demoralized, and that a vast amount of property should be handed over to thieves, to be divided among them. It had voted two of three hundred be demoralized, and that a vast amount of property should be handed over to thiever, to be divided among them. It had voted two or three hundred millions of dollars out of the treasury, and he moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 20. The bill was then passed.

Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, presented the credentials of Hon. Lemuel-Bowden, elected United States Senator from Virginia, for six years from the 4th of March next. The Lancashire Distress.

A message was received from the President, transmitting to the Senate a copy of the correspondence with the working men of England; also, transmitting for the consideration of Congress a despatch to the Secretary of State from the United States Consul at Liverpool, with the address of the distressed operatives of England to the New York Relief Committee and the inhabitants of the United States; also, transmitting the joint resolution of the Legislature of New Mexico, accepting the benefit of the acts granting lands for the benefit of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts. The Lancashire Distress

Indemnification Bill.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, from the ittee of conference on the indemnification nommittee of conference on the indemnification bill, made a report.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, objected to the reception of the report, on the ground that it contained new matter not in the bill or amendments as they were sent to the committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was no subject matter in the report. They had adopted certain sections of the bill of the House and amendments of the Senate. Some of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he understood this was not the report agreed upon that some participated.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was no subject matter in the report. They had adopted ertain sections of the bill of the House and amendments of the Senate. Some of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were not in the exact words, perhaps, but most of them were not in the exact words, may be not in the report agreed upon, and the only report drawn up and agency and he claimed that there was nothing in the report not strictly in line of duty of the committee.

The OHAIR said the objection raised has no point of order.

Mr. WALL (Dem.), of New Jersey, moved to postpone the report till to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the motion so as to postpone the consideration of the report ill seven o'clock.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to the postponement unless there could be some understanding that there might be a vote to-night, and no factious opposition shall be made.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the Finance Committee, reported back the internal revenue bill, with amendments.

Engineer Corps.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to promote the efficiency of the engineer corps. Mr. GRINES, R., d.), of Iowa, moved to strike out the section providing for certain promotions in the Quartermaster's Department. Agreed to-yeas 23, nays 14.

Mr. ANTHONY (U.), of Rhode Island, moved an amendment to exempt persons from the provisions of the encoling bill on account of religious scruples. He said it was intended to apply particurally to the excellenge with the art ball be made.

Mr. ANTHONY (U.), of Rhode Island, moved an amendment to exempt persons from the provisions of the encoling bill on account

Mr. ANTHONY (U.), of Rhode Island, moved an amendment to exempt persons from the provisions of the enrolling bill on account of religious scruples. He said it was intended to apply particularly to the Society of Friends. He thoughtit wrong to compel them to do that which they believed God had forbidden. No class of persons had contributed more cheerfully to the charfites and necessities of the war, and many of their young men had not followed the lootsteps of their fathers, but had enlisted in the war. He had been educated among these people, and though he might not have continued in their faith, he would bear tribute to their worth and high character. faith, he would bear tribute to their worth and high character.

Mr. RICHARDSON opposed the amendment, on the ground that these people should take their chances with all other citizens. He thought the provisions of the bill would be less heavy on them than on many others.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, thought-it unwise to make a distinction in favor of any sect or church. Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said that although he represented, perhaps, a larger class of those persons than any one, yet he should oppose the amendment, as he thought it would be unfair. The Constitution of Pennsylvania did not exempt them from the operations of the military law.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 14, nays 22.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to strike out the section authorizing the President to commission certain officers. He said it was not worth anything unless it was intended to commission negroes in the army. my. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said it was not nir. Wallow, of massachusetts, said it was not be intended to commission negroes. It was proposed to commission white men for certain regiments. Mr. RICHARDSON was opposed to using the negroes for anything but labor. They would be good for nothing to fight, and would lose every battle. of the motining of agine, and would also created battle.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said there was a regiment of negroes in his State. At first there was a prejudice against them, but by their manly bearing and discipline they had disarmed prejudice. They had been under fire, and fought bravely.

The amendment of Mr. Richardson was rejected.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to repeal so much of the enrolling act as allows exemption from draft on the payment of a sum of money, to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not to exceed \$300. 3800. After a debate, the question was put, but no quorum voted.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 1, nays 30-still no quorum.

Mr. GRIMES moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms request the attendance of the absent members.

Agreed to.

A quorum being obtained, the amendment of Mr.

Agreed to.

A quorum being obtained, the amendment of Mr.

Trumbull was rejected—yeas 10 pays 25.

BY. DAVES offered an amendment of Mr.

BY. DAVES offered an amendment of Mr.

BY. DAVES offered an amendment of Mr.

Cowar (R.) Lange (R.) Endered provision that an operation of the Mr. Daves of the United States. Research of the United States. Adopted the Mr. Daves of the United States. Adopted the Mr. Daves of the United States. Adopted the Mr. Daves of the Mr. Trumbull was rejected—yeas 10, nays 25.
Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment that no negro, free or slave, shall be enrolled in the military, marine, or naval service of the United States. Re-Chandler (R.)
Clark (R.)
Doolittle (R.)
Fessenden (R.)
Foet (R.)
Foster (R.) Footer (R.) Morrill (R.)

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment that any person belonging to or getting up any secret society hostile to the United States shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for not less than five nor more than ten years, or fined not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000; and such person shall disclose the secret the Golden Circle.

Mr. RICHARDSON saul he could not prove that this organization belonged to the Senator's party, and was for the purpose of establishing a military withdrawn.
Mr. LANE, of Kansas, of Pred an amendment to the provise offered by Mr. Powell, so that it would read that no person of African descent shall be commissioned as an officer in the service of the United

made clothing was struck out, and the tax on custom work increased to 3 per cent.

The House amendment, taxing skins three per cent., was struck out.

Salary of Collectors.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, offered an amendment, providing that the salary of no collector shall exceed five thousand dollars exclusive of the expenses of his office. Adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, offered an amendment laying a tax of 2 per cent. on all ships, stembloats, canal boats, and all other vessels of water craft hereafter huit. Agreed to—yeas 28, nays 12.

Mr. HENDERSON (Union), of Missouri, moved to strike out the tax of litteen cents a pound on manufactured tobacco. He said it was an unjust and onerous tax on the people of his State. The motion was rejected—yeas 10, nays 25.

Mr. ANTHONY (U.), of Rhode Island, moved an amendment that raw and manufactured cotton, the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from this side of the Cape, shall pay no greater duty than is imposed on the same articles when imported directly from the places beyond the Cape. Adopted.

When the bill was reported to the Senate Mr. Powell insisted on a separate vote on each amendment twenty days from the time of the arrest, any citizen may, after a grand jury shall have terminated its session without finning an indictment or presentment, as provided in the second section of this act, by a petition alleging the facts aforesaid touching any of the persons so as aforesaid imprisoned, supported by the outh of such retiinort, or any other credible person, obtain and be entitled to have the said judge's order to discharge such prisoner on the same terms and conditions prescribed in the second section of this act: Provided, hovever, That the said judge shall be satisfied such allegations are true. hotever, That the said judge shall be assessed.

Sec. 4. And be if further enacted. That any order of the President, or under h s authority, made at any time during the existence of the present recellion, shall be a defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced, for any search, marked surest, or imprisonment, made, done, or com-

indemnification bill, at 10% o'clock.

Mr.WALL(L), addressed the Senate at length. He considered this bill as most dangerous to the liberties of the people. With the conscription bill, it will give the President more than dictatorial powers, and will open the iron doors of the Bastiles of the country to immure innocent men. It was the embodiment of a pestilential heresy that the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus was vested in the Executive. The last hope of liberty will be gone if this bill is passed, and all the old[sandmarks of the Constitution will disappear one by one. During the last two years every right of the clitzen had been violated. Men were imprisoned without cause, and refused a trial, and incarcerated for months. Every constitutional outpost was driven in, and every personal guarantee of the citizen brushed away. All this had been done by a Government professing to be fighting for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws; and this conduct was applauded by lawyers and divines, and contract hufting renegade Democrats. He himself had been in the grasp of this arbitrary power, imprisoned without cause and released, and to this day he had never been able to learn any cause for such punishment. He remembered what a shock went over all the civilized world when the infamous King Bomba imprisoned a few young men in the dungeons of Naples; but though the dungeons were filled the vengeance of an outraged people rose to vindicate their rights. And to-day Naples is redeemed, and Bomba's family driven into exile. Vengeance is certain sooner or later to overtake the oppressor. The Nemesis of retribution, with flaming sword, follows swittly after the tyrant.

since COLLANEE (Rep.), of Vermont, offered no scienthosts, canal blook, and all other vessels of two scienthosts, canal blook, and all other vessels of two strike out the two of fleene enets a pound on many of the country of the country of the country of the country of himself it was an unjust and was rejected—years, and the country of the country of the country of himself it was an unjust and the country of the country of the country of himself it was an unjust and the country of the country of the country of himself it was an unjust and the country of himself it was an unjust and the country of the country of himself it was an unjust and the country of himself it was an unjust and the country of himself it was an unjust and the country of himself it was an unjust and the country of himself it was an unjust and himself it was repetited. The was an unjust and himself it was Inter to overtake the oppressor. The Nemesis of retribution, with flaming sword, follows swiftly after the tyrant:

The bill under consideration proposed to shelter the President and his subordinates from the consequence of their unlawful acts, and to legalize an illegality. He referred to the history of the habeas corpus act in England, and to the debates on the subject in this country. He claimed that the right to suspend this writ was exclusively a legislative act, and was never granted, or intended to be granted, to the Executive. He replied at some length to the speech made by Mr. Field (his predecessor), in favor of the exercise of this power by the Executive. His arguments, he said, were the same as those made by Oharles I of England in favor of his divine right to suspend the writ. He quoted at considerable length from the debates in the English Parliament at that time. When one contrasts the sentiments of the men of the Revolutionary era with the thoughtless indifference and wretched subserviency of the men who profess to be statesmen and patriots now, he may well etand aghast at the fearful degeneracy of the times. It is a libel on the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers to suppose that the Executive has any such power as to suspend this writ.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. SAULSBURY moved to ad-

Patton (R.) Phelps (R.) Cal.

Court of Claims.

Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indiana, from the con

mittee of conference, made a report upon the disagreeing votes to the bill amendatory of the actabilishing the Court of Claims, which was adopted by the two Houses. The compromise provides for two additional judges, and to retain the present jurisdiction of the court.

Mining Interests.
The House passed the Senate bill disapproving operain acts of the Nevada Legislature, touching

he rights of foreign mining corporations within the

Courts for the District of Columbia.

The House then took up the Senate bill reorganiz-ng the courts of the District of Columbia, and

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Not agreed to—yeas 57, nays 71.

Mr. PENDLETON moved to table the bill.

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem.), of Indiana, asked to be excused from voting.

This was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.) moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Voorhees was excused, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.) raised a point that mere dilatory motions could not be made pending a demand for the previous question.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order.

Mr. BINGHAM subsequently withdrew his question.

voting. No quorum voted.

Air. FENTON (Rep.)., of New York, moved that here be a call of the House, and the question was

lecided in the affirmative.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, proposed a compromise, that the House now take a recess till 7 colock, and the further consideration of the bill be postponed till to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

The proposition pat with general equisizence.

The proposition met with general acquiescence.

Voorhees (D.) Wadsworth (D.)

the Senator admitted there was any power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at any hour?
Mr. POWELL said he did admit that.
Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if there was a rebellion in the country.

Mr. POWELL said there was a very formidable Mr. DOOLITTLE. Is it endangering the public Mr. POWELL thought it was, and that the action of the Senator's party also endangered public-OOLITTLE asked if the Senator could co MIT. DOULTTLE asked it the Senator could conceive of a rebellion more likely to endanger the public safety and to require the suspension of this writ. MIT. POWELL said, certainly he could. He thought there were two wars going on; one at the South against the Government, and one at the North against the Constitution.

MIT. DOULTTLE. What rebellion has ever compared with the present one? Casey (U.) Chamberlain (R.) Clark (R.) Colfax (R.) Conkling F.A. (R.) Coukling R. (R.) pared with the present one?

Mr. TRUMBULL called the Senator from Wisconsin to order, as he was addressing the Senator from Kentucky, and not the chair.
Mr. POWELL continued his remarks.
At 12.40 A. M. Air. RICHARDSON moved to address the senator of the s Fessenden, S.C.(R.) Nixon (R.)
Fessenden T. A. D. Olin (R.)
(Rep.)
Flanders (U.)
Patton (R.)
Phelps (R.)

At 12.40 A. M. Air. RICHARDSON moved to adjourn. Rejected-yeas 5, nays 30.

Mr. POWELL resumed, contending at length that the bill was unconstitutional. It admitted that the President had violated the Constitution.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said it was the duty of a citizen to obey the laws as expressed by the constitutional authorities. We are now at war, and, if war was so declared by the proper authorities, the nation should be unanimous in its normal the inition is about the transmitted in its research at time like this, we should, instead of daily attempting to expose the faults of the Executive, be willing to throw the mantle of charity over his error. Our duty, in his judgment, was to make war, and keep our people hopeful and united in the contest, that no heart may fail in the struggle. He had some reno near may sail in the struggle. He had some respect for the men who were attempting to over-throw the Government for their unanimity. He could not conceive of the rebel-Senate, with the fate of the nation on their hands, occupying their time at half past one o'clock in the morning with

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Private Registers.
On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Committee of Commerce, the Secre-tary of the Treasury was authorized to issue regis-ters to certain vessels, in accordance with the prayer The Judicial System The Judicial System.

The House receded from its amendment to the Senate bill entitled "a supplement to the act regulating the judicial system of the United States," The amendment gave the district courts the amendment gave the lakes and adjacent Independent Telegraph. Independent Telegraph.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendmen to the bill granting permission to the Independen Telegraph Company, the line extending from Portland to Washington, to extend their wires into the District of Columbia. The amendment grants similar privileges to any other corporation or company Pay of the Sick and Wounded. The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Paymaster General to take immediate measures for the payment of the sick and wounded in the conva-

the payment of the sick and wounded in the convalescent camps and hospitals within sixty days.

Signal Corps.

The Senate bill to organize the signal corps, after amendments, was passed.

Temporary Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

The House, by a vote of 37 to 46, concurred in the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

The bill is as follows:

An Act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by anthority of the President; but upon a certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that ench person is detained by him as a prisoner, under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the judge or ourt having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension shall remain in force and rebellion continue.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary camps and hospitals within sixty days.

EVENING SESSION.

Election of Congressmen in Tennessee and Louisiana.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill authorizing the acting governors of Tennessee and Louisiana to issue writs of election for representatives to Congress, according to the laws of those States.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (D.), opposing the bill, said the free black man has not the privilege of suffrage in Louisiana. The bill says "every free person."

Mr. DAWES explained that that part of the bill was drawn up by the kentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Hahn), and the words were copied from the constitution of that State, Besides, the Constitution of the United States fixes the qualifications of voters.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said the insertion of the word "white" would not hurt the clause.

The bill was passed—yeas 104, nays 27.

Assistant Trensurer.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of the states of the states of the states of the states. The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States was The Pacific Railroad. The Senate bill to establish the gauge of the Padic Railroad and its branches, namely, at 4 feet 81/2 Bills from the Senate Passed.

The House passed the following Senate bills: An act providing that the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of one chief justice and nine associate justices, one of whom shall hold court in the new circuit of California and Oregon.

An act granting alternate sections of land to Kansas for railroad and telegraph purposes.

An act providing that there shall be appointed one midshipman between fourteen and eighteen years for each member and delegate, recommended by members and delegates of the present Congress, to immediately form a class according to the present regulation and qualifications for admission.

An act giving the right of pre-emption to settlers on the Soscoe Ranche, California.

An act authorizing the Postmaster General to take such measures as may be advisable to avoid losses to the department owing to the failure to prepay postage on foreign correspondence.

An act giving to soldiers discharged from service in consequence of wounds or sickness the same bounty as if they had served two years.

An act providing for the removal of certain bands of the Sioux Indians from Kansas.

An act merging the two branches of army engineers.

An act authorizing the President to confer the Bills from the Senate Passed. neers.

An act authorizing the President to confer the brevet rank on such commissioned officers as have, or may hereafter distinguish themselves by gallant action; but such brevet is not to carry additional pay.
An act to carry into effect the recent convention with Peru, for the settlement of claims, providing for the appointment of two commissioners and other officers. An act to facilitate the taking of testimony to be An act to incorporate the institution for the education of the colored your act to incorporate the institution for the education of the colored youth of the District of Columbia. The Mendocino Reservation. The House laid on the table the Senate bill authorizing the sale and survey of the Mendocino reservation, California. Thanks to Gen. Resecrans. Thanks to Gen. Resecrans.

The Senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Rosecrans, and his officers and men for their gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Murficesboro, was passed.

The Revenue,

Mr. SHEFFIELD (U.), of Rhode Island, reported a bill from the Committee of Commerce in relation to the revenue and to punish frauks. o the revenue and to punish frauds.

The bill was passed. Letters of Marque.

Mr. SEDG-WICK (Rep.), of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate bill authorizing the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal. It was passed. Conduct of the War.

The Senate's resolution, authorizing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to continue in session thirty days after the adjournment of Congess, in order to complete the examination of important witnesses, was adopted. The bill locating a branch mint at Carson city, Nevada Territory, was passed. Nevada Territory, was passed.

Reduction of the Duty on Paper.

Mr. MORRILL (R.), from the Committee of
Ways and Means, reported a bill, which was passed,
in relation to the revenue, and reducing the duty on
printing paper from 35 to 20 per centum.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock the House ad-

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 2, 1863. SENATE. EVENING SESSION.

Bills, Petitions, &c.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a memorial from
the Board of Traile of Philadelphia, against the tax bill
reported by the commissioners to revise the revenue
laws. tws. A memorial from the Society of Friends, asking ex-mption from the military service and flues, was reemption from the military service and dines, was received.

Also, a remonstrance from Philadelphia, against the construction of a railroad on Broad street.

A petition of sixty-six citizens of Juniata county for the exclusion of negroes and the removal of those already here within three years.

Mr. CONNELL introduced a bill relative to the school-house preperty of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Philadelphia; also, a bill relative to the house and grounds of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, at Chestaut Hill. The bill incorporating the Tinicum Fishing Company of Philadelphia passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up the supplement to the Philadelphia and Delaware River Railroad; which passed finally. finally.

Mr. REILLY called up the supplement to the Allender, Reilly called up the supplement to the Allenders Reilroad Company, reducing the number of directors from twelve to six, which passed finally.

Mr. HEISTAND called up the supplement to the Washington and Maryland Line Railroad Company, which record finally. agron and maryana assod finally.

Mr. R. DG WAY'S bill, to incorporate the Washoe Silver Mining Company, of Washoe, also passed. HOUSE.

The House met at half past seven P. M.
A motion was made that hereafter afternoon sessions
e held. It was amended to read Wednesday, Thursay, and Friday afternoons, and then passed. And Friday afternoons, and then passed:

Pay of Discharged Soldlers.

Leave was granted to Mr. TWITCHELL to president resolution with reference to the pay of disch soldlers, and that the Governor be requested to nunicate with the Secretary of War concerning ame. Concurred in. ame. Concurred in.

Large numbers of petitions were offered against arbirary arrests, and for calling a National Convention.

One from Montgomery county fourteen yards long.
One from the citizons of Bradford county, for the receal of the tennage duties. Several asking for appropriations; thirty thousand ollars (\$30,000) for the School of Design for Women One providing for the punishment of any person who one in marriage blacks and whites. One against the construction of dems on the Susquehanna.
One signed by many Philadelphians asking that yearly compensation be made to such teachers as may be retired by the School Board, if they have served twattyfive years. A memorial from the Board of Trade (Philadelphia) in reference to taxation. A number of bills were reported, mostly unimportant.
An act to allow the Grandon institutions to appropriate the surplus of the loan fund to the charity fund.
Adiourned. St. LOUIS, March 2.—While the 24th Missouri Volunteers, Col. Boyd, were coming from Pilot Knob, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, on Saturday, a large tree fell across the track just in front of the engine. The train was wrecked, and three soldiers were killed, and five severely wounded, and fifteen or twenty slightly injured. The accident occurred

r twenty slightly injured. bout thirty miles from here. Death of Rev. Dr. Henry Jackson, PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2.—Rev. Dr. Henry Jackson, a well-known Baptist minister of New-port, died instantly in the cars to-day, while going from here to East Greenwich. "OUR STARS."-This is the title of a handsome

ittle book laid upon our table yesterday. It conains a number of entertaining sketches and poems, by E. Norman Gunnison, Esq., of the Second New Hampshire Infantry, and the volume is dedicated o Hooker's Division. It is an acceptable ana of that world-renowned corps of veterans, and will be read by all who have relatives in the Army of the otomac. The concluding paper is devoted to an expression of the true sentiments of our soldiers in the field, and is justly denunciatory of the enemies of the Government in the North who are trying to thwart its endeavors in crushing this wicked rebel-tion. The volume may be had of all booksellers. A BOOK OF LYRIC POEMS, chiefly songs of the lays, and will be for sale by Zieber. Mr. O'Donnel is a well-known contributor to the press of this city, and his volume should attract attention.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AND GUM SHOES.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, hoes, gum shoes, satchels, valises, counters, &c., mbracing about 700 packages of first-class seasonble goods, of city, and Eastern manufacture, to be eremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' predit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234

Market street. Public Amusements. success. The new theatre, which becomes become familiar with its beauties and comforts, is attraction of Mr. Forrest is, of course, unprecedented, but he is supported by one of the most un ostentatious companies that we have ever had in Philadelphia. It is one of the few companies, i not the only one, that we have ever seen canable of playing "Hamlet" perfectly. Every actor seemed to be in the proper part, and even laying aside the great tragedian himself, the play was a perfection of careful, thorough, and beautiful acting. We make this reference to "Hamlet" because it enables us to pay a merited compliment to Mr. Wheatley and his company. Last evening Mr. Forrest appeared as Brutus, in the play depicting Tarquin's fall. It was a wonderful performance, and called forth loud applause. The play itself, rugged, rough, old, with a certain degree of beauty, is full of fine situations, and is very difficult to perform. This eve ning it is reproduced. Miss Western plays in the sensation play o

"East Lynne" on Wednesday. Seats can be secured three days in advance. nin are still playing a very successful engagement. THE ARCH-STREET THEATRE. - We did not see Mr. John Wilkes Booth last evening, but hope to have a word or two to say in reference to his acting whenever we have the opportunity of seeing him. Tonight he plays Pcscara, one of his father's great MUSICAL FUND HALL CARLOTTA PATTI'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—The grand Farewell benefit to Miss Patti, at the Musical Fund Hall, on Friday vening, promises to be the musical gem of the season. Miss Patti will sing four of her favorite piece de concert, accompanied on the piano by Mr. Charles Jarvis. The Carl Anschutz German Opera Comany appear in conjunction with Miss Patti and will execute several choice ensemble pieces, with a grand chorus and orchestra. The programme is decidedly attractive, and the hall will be crowded. Seats may be secured on Thursday next, at Gould's music store.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. Birgfeld announces that the regular season of the favorite Anschutz German Opera Troupe will open to-morpow evening, with the celebrated opera of "Seraglio," by Mozart, with all of its exquisite musical gems and difficult orchestration. The season bids fair to be even more successful than the last, The orchestra and chorus will be superior. All of the favorites will appear during the season.

THE ACADEMY BENEFIT.—The grand opera of "A Night in Grenada" will be given, for the last time this season, to-night by the German Opera Troupe for the benefit of the Repair Fund of the Academy. The cause is good; the opera is one of the finest that the combany will produce, and drew will execute several choice ensemble pieces, with a Academy. The cause is good; the opera is one of the finest that the company will produce, and drew rowded houses on the two previous representaons. Madame Rotter will give her pleasing trouadour song in the course of the opera. The friends of musical advancement should be liberal in subscribing towards a fund for keeping our Academy com

tion.

No quorum voted by the yeas and nays on Mr. Vallandigham's motion.

The roll was then called thrice in succession, no quorum voting either time, though a count by the Speaker showed that there was one present.

On taking the vote for the fifth time a quorum voted—yeas 78, nays 20.

The question recurred on Mr. Pendleton's motion to lay the District Court bill on the table. When Mr. PENDLETON asked to be excused from voting. No quorum voted. nstitutions of our city, of which we all feel prouand is already a fixture for Philadelphia. We hope to see the Academy of Music crowded this evening. A COMPLIMENT TO A VETERAN ACTOR.-We as ased to learn that an evening of the present week s to be devoted to a benefit to Mr. Chas. S. Porter a native of this city, and one of the oldest American actors now living. Mr. Porter, in his early theatri-cal career, was associated with Mr. Edwin Forrest, and, as such, is one of the founders of that school of American histrionic talent which has given so many glorious lights to the theatrical world. He was, for many years, a great favorite at both the Arch and Walnut-street Theatres, but for the past twelve or fifteen years he has been manager of a number of the Western theatres, in which position to the drama. We learn that Messrs, Edwin Adams E. Eddy, and W. R. Blake have tendered their services, and we trust that the many old friends of Mr. Porter will acknowledge his worth and a remem-

brance of him. THE CITY. MEETING OF THE WELSH SOCIETY. St. David's Day was celebrated yesterday by the Welsh Society. The annual meeting was held at 12 o'clock noon in the Wetherill House, when the annual reports were read, and the following gentlemen chosen officers for the ensuing year: President-Horatio Gates Jones. Vice President—Ellis Lewis. Secretary—William F. Parry. Treasurer—William H. Morgan. Register-Miles N. Carpenter. Stew Bywater, Samuel Jenkins, William Griffith, Richard 3. Wize. Chas. J. Thomas. Physicians-Jame Bryan, M. D., John M. Pugh, M. D. Counsellors-Jacob Broom, John P. Owens.

In the evening the annual banquet was given at the Girard House, the company sitting down at 5½ to a very sumptuous repast. Mr. Jones presided, with Mr. Lloyd P. Smith as his vis-avis. Among those present were Judge Hare, of the District Court, Judge Thompson, of the Court of Common Pleas, Norton McMichael, Esq., of the North American, General Wistar, the representatives of the other societies, and numerous other gentlemen. About sixty gentlemen participated. The table was beautifully deconated. A letter was received from Gov. Curtin, expressing his regret at not being able to attend. A number of songs were sung. Speeches were made by Mr. H. G. Jones, Mr. I. P. Smith, Judge Hare, Judge Thompson, Mr. McMichael, Mr. John R. Young, and others. The company separated at an early hour, after spending together a most delightful evening. The following are the sentiments proposed: ments proposed:
1. Y gwir yn erbyn y byd. (Truth against the world.)
2. The memory of the renowned Prince Arthur,
King of Britain, and his valiant knights of the King of Britain, and his valiant knights of the Round Table.

3. The memory of George Washington.

4. The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania—the right and left howers of the ship of State.

5. The President of the United States. [Greeted with three cheers.]

6. The Governor of Pennsylvania.

7. The press.

8. The memory of William Penn. His name points out his Welsh descent.

"By Fry. Pol, and Pen, You may know the Cornish men."

9. Foreign interference in domestic quarrels; may 9. Foreign interference in domestic quarrels; may have the same result in National as in Family dis-

palladium of our liberties in time of war. 11. The St. George's, Hibernian, St. Andrew's, and Abion Societies. We wish them God-speed in their noble work. 12. The Judiciary.

13. The Founders of the Welsh Society.

14. Woman. The hospitals of Philadelphia attest the truth of the poet's lines— "When pain and anguish wring the brow A ministering angel thou." ADDRESS OF THE HON. THOMAS SWANN.-ADDRESS OF THE RON. I HOMAS DWARN.—
Last evening the Hon. Thomas Swann, at one time
Mayor of Baltimore, and one of the most loyal men
in the State of Maryland, by, invitation delivered
an address at the Union League rooms, on Chestaut
street. His address was listened to with marked
attention by a large concourse of people, and
was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering.

lusic.—A very slim attendance visited the Academy last evening, for the purpose of hearing the oration of Mr. Mason Jones. The subject was, "Curran and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Bar." In his opening remarks the speaker reverted to the fact that the most brilliant man, perhaps, which Ireland, at her most brilliant era possessed, was Curran. He has had numerous biographers. His son, and Thomas Davis, the poet, and Charles Phillips have endeavored to do justice to his memory. In writing the life of this great man, the biographer has a most splendid opportunity. Lord rougham has ventured to pronounce Mr. Phillips life of Curran an inimitable niece of biography. The lecturer hoped there was no covert sarcasm hidder in this brilliant panegyric. Byron, generally so cynical and chary of his praise, speaks most en-thusiastically of Curran. Mr. Phillips, however, instead of telling us everything of the great orator, which we should most like to know, talks of anything and everything else. The Irish had not really, as a nation, much to be proud of, and the ooner they acknowledged it to themselves the bet er. But there were two things which they could be proud of, and in which they whipped the world-eloquence and music. These were the Irishman's greatest glory. The lecturer unhesitatingly asserted that all England, and all other nations, with America at the back of them, could not boast so great a number of distinguished orators as Ireland. The lecturer then proceeded to sketch the differences which prevailed between the different schools—the classical and rhetorical. Curran possessed more of the natural powers of oratory than any of his cotemporaries. While he was, perhaps, inferior to many in some one respect, yet in that marvellous combination of qualities necessary to the first-class orator he was unequalled. His splendor of imagination, richness of fancy, exuberant humor, pathos, sarcasm and wit, his witchery of manner, and his magnetic command of his audience, were truly remarkable. In versatility and extent of power he surpassed all contemporaries. If he sometimes seemed to dazzle and bewilder, he did it for a purpose, to place the minds of his auditors in a state of fusion for the re-ception of the thoughts he was preparing for them. Through the avenues of the intellect he stormed the citadel of the heart. To sketch the leading events of Curran's life would be the pleasing duty of the lecturer, during the evening. Curran was born in the village of New Market, on the 23d of December, 1750. His father was a poor peasant; his mother was skilled in the music and legends of the country. She communicated to "little Jacky," as she loved to call him, all that she herself knew. When about nine years old the rector of New Market was struck with the readiness and wit of a droll, reguish little urchin. This was Curran. The rector taught him the elements of Latin and Greek; and sent him to Middleton Classical School. The master there, Mr. Carey, thrashed Greek and Latin into him with a will. The boy was only known at school as "stuttering Jack." Leaving school, at the University of Dublin he was entered a student at nineteen years of age. There he laid the foundation of the character afteward ascribed to him—that of being the wildest, wittiest, dreami-est student that ever was known. He and his companion were so miserably poor once that they had only one pair of dress pantaloons between them! He went to London. He relates, in a letter, that he saw the "Queen, the monkeys, and all the lions." At his debating club, he made several unsuccessful Being reminded of this by a butcher at one of these meetings, he replied in a strain that at once evinced his wonderful powers, and annihilated his coarseninded opponent. He wrote, at that time, for periodicals. One day, having nothing wherewith to buy a dinner, he strolled into Hyde Park and whistled an old Irish air. A gentleman coming by, asked him why he was there whistling, when everybody else was dining. Curran replied that, his remittances not having arrived, he had made up his mind to dine on a whistle in the park! Through the educational influences of his mother he was thoroughly acquainted with the bible. The Prophets, the Psalms, and the book of Job were his favorite portions. He and Burke agreed that the latter book contained the most sublime poetry ever written. Curran's memory was retentive, but his voice, at the commence ment of his career, was against him-a miserable squeaking treble, suggestive of a cart wheel. for some weeks without grease. By culture he rendered this organ one of great melody, compass, and power. That he should have THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The grown despondent in the present, and despaired engagement of Mr. Edwin Forrest continues to be of the future, is not to be wondered at. The firs light pickets and a heavy heart, with his wife and children the only furniture of his apartment, and with as much chance of paying his rent as of paying the national debt of England, he lived fo

MASON JONES AT THE ACADEMY OF

long continue. Within twelve months after this, he was receiving an income of twenty thousand dollars. His versatility was wondrous. To argue, to ridicule, to cajole, to mimic, were alike easy and nasant, and in the next breath enchant the fastidious scholar. His convivial nature was also brought the singular title "The Monks of the Screw." He lation was celebrated by the song commenci When St Patrick our Order created,
And called us "The Monks of the screw,"
Good rules he revealed to the Abbot,
To guide us in what we should do.
The laughable difficulties, great and small, between the giant Egan and Curran, were told with much gusto, and their relation heartily received by the audience. At the duel which was to take place between them, Egan, who was six feet four, and oportionately broad, objected on the ground of his being too sure a mark for his opponent. Curran replied that he wished to take no unfair advantage. He suggested that a figure of precisely his own size should be chalked out on Egan's enormous figure. Curran would aim within that boundary. If his ball should happen to hit outside the mark, he would be content to let the shot go for nothing! The irrresistible absurdity of such a suggestion put an end to the duel. When Curran was asked to ect in a certain manner for the benefit of posterity, he wanted to know what posterity had done for

The landlady was an awful democrat—she knew no

This miserable condition, however, did not very

him. By posterity he did not mean ancestors, but those immediately following. He once complained to a shoemaker that, instead of making, according to thing else that could possibly have been done.

The speaker adverted at some length to the vicissitudes of Curran's career. He was listened to with the utmost attention by a very intelligent audience, who repeatedly testified by hearty applaase their appreciation of the very pleasing talents of the

CITY ITEMS. Mr. Gough's Lecture .- As we pre-

dicted yesterday, there was a great rush at Martien's for tickets for Mr. Gough's great lecture, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening next, on "Eloquence and Orators." A large number of tickets for the subsequent lecture was also disposed of, which is to come off on the 10th instant. Those who wish to secure good seats for Thursday evening hould apply as early to-day as possible. CONCERT OF THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.-The first grand concert for the season of 1863, of the Handel and Haydn Society, will be given at the Musical Fund Hall, this (Tuesday) evening. The programme embraces a choice selection of vocal gems, from the best masters. The solos, concerted pieces, and choruses, will be sustained e tirely by the members of the society. Mr. M. H. Cross is to preside at the pieno, the conductorship being entrusted to Carl Gaertner. The sale of tickets has already been very large, and the enter

A POPULAR GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT blishment here, for the sale of fine foreign and do mestic groceries, for family use, is the old stand of C. H. Mattson, southwest corner of Arch and enth streets. The present stock of the proprietor is large and varied, and offers peculiar inducements CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD .- As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with lifficulty of breathing, or indications of Gough, take turing the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulshould have them in readiness upon the first apearance of a Cold or Cough. PURIFY, PURIFY, PURIFY the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the humors, derangements, and distempers which pervade, the system at this eason will disappear. We have tried it and speak with knowledge. A DISTINGUISHED INVITATION-We acknowledge the receipt of the following note, which unlains itself: "Mr. Albert Edward and Mis Alexandria Denmark's compliments to ----, renuesting the pleasure of his company at Wir S. Court dresses will be worn by most of the guests ; but in the case of Mr. - an exception will made, provided he appears in one of the closent suits turned out at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth." We are much obliged to Mr. and Miss A, but we are engaged that night. WINTER retired with a grim frow on his

face on Saturday. He conducted himself during his reign with unusual mildness. Passing over a few gruff blasts, and his melting moods of shish and mud, the conduct of the hoary old fellow may almost be described as having been unexceptionable. Spring made its advent yesterday. Spring garmets were in demand, and hundreds flocked to the minuoth clothing establishment of Granville Stokes No. 603 Chestnut street, where the choicest stock a goods in the country is now on hand. ules. 10. The Army and Navy of the United States : the MATHEMATICS FOR MISSES.—Pob. 1. Theorem. The angles in a square may be obtac angles

and acute angles, as well as right angles. Let 1 B be a square, and C D a young lady in it.* Now, when D angles for a husband in the square, she may either hook EF, who makes believe he has morey, or G H, who keeps his carriage, and is as rich as Crosus Of these two angles, clearly the one is as obtuse and the other an acute angle. But if C Dbe herself angled for, and caught by a man who really loves her, this, we are inclined to think, ia a right angle, without doubt. * Any square will do; the one on which Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price" clothing store is located. Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth streets, will au-